

N E V V E S  
O V T O F H O L L A N D,  
O F T H E E A S T  
I N D I E T R A D E  
T H E R E.

C O N T A I N I N G A T R V E  
C o p i e o f a D u t c h T r e a t i s e t h e r e  
p u b l i s h e d, o f t h e g r o s s e A b u s e s  
o f t h e i r M A I O R S, t h e  
*Managers of their*  
T R A D E.

S H E W I N G.  
T h a t n o t w i t h s t a n d i n g t h e e x t r e a m e w r o n g s  
t h e y d o e t o t h e E n g l i s h N a t i o n, T r a d i n g i n  
t h e I N D I E S, y e t i t i s t h e j u s t i c e  
o f G O D, t h e y t h r i v e n o t w i t h  
i t t h e m s e l v e s.

*Printed this 26. of. IUNE. 1622.*



L O N D O N,

P r i n t e d b y I. D. f o r N i c h o l a s B o u r n e a n d T h o m a s  
A r c h e r, a n d a r e t o b e s o l d a t t h e i r s h o p s a t  
t h e E x c h a n g e, a n d i n P o p e s - h e a d P a l l a c e.

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N E V V E S

OUT OF HOLLAND

OF THE EAST

INDIE TRADE

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Copy of a Dutch Trade

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## The Translators Epistle to the Indifferent Reader.



Entle Reader, This Pamphlet following, came by meanes of a friende to my hand, in Dutch language out of Holland from the City of Amsterdam, which when I had thorowly perused, I suppose my labour could not be lost in translating it into our English tongue, because the English my Countrie-men, may vnderstand 2. especiall considerations thereby: First the small gaine the Hollanders make by trading into the East Indies. Secondly the misse-governement and iniurious dealing of the Maiors, and such as are appointed Governours for the trade of the East Indies by the Hollanders. If the Maiors and Governours be those, who Substitute vnder them Committies and Commissioners for the

government of the Trade. They being in this Pamphlet touched by their owne Countrie-men, of dishonest and unconscionable dealing themselves, what Substitutes, Maiors &c, will they appoint? but such who shall correspond with them in little Honesty and lesse Conscience: so that it is to bee considered, in how dangerous an estate our English Merchants of the East Indian Companie remaine, to stand to the curtesie of such persons, against whom their owne Countrie-men doe so heavily complaine, it is apparant generally, that the English are wronged extremely by the Hollanders in the East Indies; and there is small hope of any redresse in Holland, for where Covetousnes at home, makes choyce of Officers in forraigne parts abroad, Covetousnes will rather maintaine the extortions and oppressions committed by his Officers, then either redresse them or correct them: As by this Translation following may plainly appeare, which I leave to the reading and consideration of the indifferent Reader.



THE  
RELATION FROM  
THE HOLLANDERS, AC-  
CORDING TO THE  
DUTCH COPPY.



Hereas at this present,  
there is much speach,  
and many censures,  
concerning the pro-  
fits and Government  
of the *East Indie* Com-  
pany, as well by the  
*Maors* on their part, as by the *Aduenturers*  
on theirs, the one making boast of great  
profits; and to haue governed the same so  
worthily as that they conceiue to haue  
deserved



deserved still to continue and bee confirmed in their places. Other maintaining to the contrary, that neither the profit, nor the *Majors* government, to haue beene such, as that either prayse or thankes is due to them; but that the Adventurers, haue rather iust cause to petition to the Lords the *States* Generall, for redresse of better ordering thereof in the now next intended Patent, that thereby the profits may be advanced and more increased.

Now the better to explaine this mysterie, and diversitie of opinions, wee will first set downe what hath beene the profits, and next what hath beene the manner of government, to the ende that euery man may iudge, what prayse and thankes the *Majors* haue deserued.

As concerning the profits, first is to be knowne, at what time the *Adventurers* did bring in and make vp their Stocke, viz. in *Annis.* 1604. 1605. and 1606. which being receiued together salet to bee in *Anno.* 1605——100. the Interest whereof reckoned to the yeere 1622. which is for 17. yeeres after 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  per Cent. per An. with Interest vpon

vp<sup>on</sup> Interest amounteth to little more or lesse then — 180.

Now considering the *Majors* from the yeare 1604. to the yeare 1621. haue every yeare sent from hence to the *East Indies*, a flecte of a certaine number of Ships, which are in all 18. flectes of Ships, sometimes more some times lesse; which one with the other I reckon about halfe a capitall: whereof the assurance simply going and comming amounteth to 24. per Cent. though more must be given if one will ensure the trade which passeth from Port to Port in the *East Indies*, which duties for going and comming amounteth vnto ————— 216.

Hereof the Interest reckoned at 6. per Cent. per An. from Anno 1605. to the yeare 1621. vntill the money bee yearly payd, which amounteth with Interest vpon Interest, to little more or lesse then — 199.

Whereby appeareth that the Capitall with the Interest and Assurance amounteth vnto ————— 695.

Against this, is to bee reckoned what the Companie receiveth of the Ensurers,

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for

for losse sustained by Sea as well in going as coming, which ought to be valued as it cost the Company here, which taken at the highest will hardly amount vnto 150. which being deducted out of the aboue said 695. the Capital commeth to stand in with the Interest and assurance 5. Capitals, 45. per Cent. Now the *Maiores* haue at severall times delivered to the *Adventurers* : 2. Capitals, viz.

<i>Anno</i>	1610	_____	37. $\frac{1}{2}$	} Sum 200
	1613	_____	42. $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1618	_____	62. $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1620	_____	37. $\frac{1}{2}$	

From which the Interest being reckoned to the yeare 1622. after 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. per *Ann.* with interest vpon interest which amounteth vnto \_\_\_\_\_ 117.

The rest of the Account or Adventure, prised in March 1622. taken at the highest is worth \_\_\_\_\_ 190

In Summe, the Capital with the profits from the beginning vnto this present which the *Adventurers* haue receiued, 5. Capitals. 7. per Cent. And the Capital cometh



meth to stand in here, with the interest and assurance, as aboue appeareth, 5. Capitals and 45. per Cent. So as the *Adventurers* haue gained nothing neere the simple interest of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. per Ann. and ordinary assurance. By this may bee gathered what profits the *Adventurers* haue enioyed, and how thankfull they ought to be to the *Maiores*,

Now as concerning the Governement, it is a thing certain that be it good or bad, the profits arise accordingly, for we dayly see and finde that by negligence and ill governmēt, a great estate is soone brought to nought: and on the contrary through a good dilligent and provident governing, great gaines arise out of a small stocke or meanes: whereas during all this Patent, so little profit ariseth, though great gain is ordinarily to be made in the *East Indies*, so as hereby may well be concluded that the same must be so, by reason of the directing or governing the same.

Now as concerning the well governing: First of all is required a good vnderstanding and experience, which I per-

swade my selfe hath beene and is in many of the *Maiores* without all doubt, but that is not enough, except there be care and diligence withall, but what care and diligence can be expected from them, who are so continually employed in their publicke Offices and functions, besides their particuler affaires, that they can scarce once or twise in a weeke, spend a fewer houres in this waightie businesse, which indeede hath need of a constant and continuing sale according as the greatnesse and importancy thereof requireth.

For if a Marchant here in Towne, findeth so much to doe in his private affaires, that to doe the same well, hee hath very small time besides to spare: how much more time then doth so great a businesse require? when not onely heere within the Land, but also in the *Indies*, in so many farre remote partes, so great a Trade is driven from Port to Port, and much more may be, were it well ordered: when vpon any advise comming thence, good regard is to be had, as also good information to be taken from any committie or other person.

person comming thence, that so thereby good advise may likewise bee sent backe from hence vpon sure ground, and to settle so good an order for redresse of ought that is amisse there, that the Trade may flourish, and that those places which the Company haue conquered there; may be to vs and our posteritie in all obedience without preiudice. How great and continuall a diligence this may require, and how little hath bin vsed, those that haue any vnderstanding may easily gather by the small profits, which haue bin made.

Further, is required in every *Maïor*, that he by all meanes seeke to procure the common good of that which is committed to his charge, and not his particular: but how or wherein haue they hitherto sought the common good of the Company, so long as they take a libertie to sell the Companies goods vnto themselues, in which sale no doubt they seeke their own particular profit, and not the Companies. At sometimes one *Maïor* buying the Companies goods of another *Maïor*; and at another time it happeneth quite contrary,

viz. that he which was at first the buyer, is now become the seller to him that formerly was the seller himselfe: one may well coniecture how these things are thus carried, by such, who it may be are not so honest as they should be; what hinderance hereby befallerh the *Adventurers*, and what profits to the *Maiors*, one may well coniecture by the small profits which the *Adventurers* haue made, and the great wealth which the *Maiors* haue attained vnto.

When as the *Maiors* haue bought great quantitie of the Companies goods for themselves, is to be imagined what kinde of advise they will send to the *Indies* concerning such goods as themselves haue bought, and whether their advise shall not send to their particular profits.

Further may well be iudged, in what maner the *Maiors* seeke to procure the profit of the *Adventurers*, who make it a busines to sell their adventure for long dayes of payment, yea, oft-times more themselves haue in the Companie, which is the cause that they may wish ill successe to the Company, to the end that they may buy  
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it in, the better cheape against the time of payment befalleth, and so to make their profit out of the Companies losses: how much such *Maiors* doe affect that the Company may prosper, may be imagined?

And whether they haue not sometime set out great and vnnecessary Fleets (for many of them haue quite sould all their adventures) whereby they could not be able to deliver out any shares to the *Adventurers*: wherevnto notwithstanding, the *Maiors* are by the *Patent* inioyned, so often as 5 per centum, profits may be made. All which they doe to cause the adventure to fall in prise, to the end that they may buy it againe good cheape. But what hinderance hereby is befallen many *Adventurers*, yea, some vtterly vndone, is too apparant, and they ought to examine their consciences, how free they are, and cleane herein. For might one peruse their Bookes, no doubt thereby would be found, that many amongst them haue little or no adventure at all with the Company, and it would plainly appeare, that their provision or factorie concernes them nearer then the profit



profit of the stocke they haue there to expect, and therefore doe readily resolue to the setting forth of great shipping or fleetes, when as fewer and smaller would haue beene sufficient for Conquest, and fewer for trade from Port to Port: whereof that fleet which went through the straight of *Magellane* was one, which fleet alone did charge the Company with more then a Capital.

It is likewise the practise of these kinde of *Maiores*, (knowing the choyce to be in their own powers) to preferre their friends and kindred to the government, and excluding those that are great Adventurers, take oftentimes such as are none, but such as when then stand in nomination to be, doe then begin to buy conditionally so they are chosen, then their buying to stand: but if not, then the bargain to be voyd: what good service the Company is to expect by such nimbling may well bee coniectured. Besides they oft times preferre their friends, to be sent as Committies and other Offices to the *Indies*, although very vnfit thereto, whereas it  
highly

highly concerneth the Company, to haue both honest and fitt persons there, for hardly can it be imagined the great wrong which the Company haue sustained, thorow the having so basely vilde, & proudly insolent Committies in the *Indies*.

Further, what losse the Companie is put vnto, by the building of so great and costly Shippes (each Chamber striving which shall make the greatest Ship, and all for great stowage, to cause the greater returne to be brought into their chamber, thereby to procure to themselves the greater factorie or provision) cannot well be imagined: for as well might it be done with lesser, and Ships not so costly, and so the more stocke to bee employed in Trade, or otherwise to free themselves of their interest money, which great Shipps, are partly vsed to carry wood and stone in the *Indies*, for the building of the Fort *Iacatra*, some being worne and spent there, so as indeed one might haue done as well betweene this and the *Indies*, with halfe as many great ships.

Also many Summes of Gold haue bin spent in the making of diuers costly Forts and Castles in the *Indies*, the walles being all of stone, beeing King-like workes, whereas to haue made them of Earth, as they are here in our Countrie the Netherlands, had beene as vsfull for keeping the Trade, from other Committies of forraine Lands: so had this needeles charge beene imployed in Trade, might haue advanced the Company more then a Capital.

Also the Companie hath freely indured some losse, by reason of the complaint of those persons who having done the Companie good service, could obtaine little or no Salary for the same. Whereby is befallen that some haue put themselues into the service of other Companies of forraine Lands, to the no small hinderance of this Companie, and by reason of their complaints, many other honest yong men haue beene discouraged from comming into the Companies service, whereas the having of good and sufficient courses, doth very much import the Companie. For which

which cause wise and provident Merchants doe both recompence and preferre their faithfull servants, to the end that thereby they may the longer make vse of their good service, which example so the *Maiors* would imitate in requiting their faithfull servants, and preferre some of them to the *Mayorship*, it would doe the Company much good, for that they being well experimented in the course of trade in the *Indies*, might serue the *Maiors* (who were never there) vpon all occasions, with sound and well grounded advise and directions, and this would be an inducement for other honest yong men to put themselves into the Companies service there, and being in hope of further preferment, to performe it faithfully.

By these aboue-mentioned, and other reasons that may be annexed hereto, is easie to iudge, whence it proceedeth that hitherto so little profit hath beene made.

And that therefore the *Adventurers* as Petitioners, haue iust cause and reason to intreate the Lords the *States*, for better order

der and Patent, and that they are not to be blamed, as some haue gone about to doe.

For Conclusion; Considering the Trade to the *Indies*, doth so much concerne the Land in generall, and the *Adventurers* each in his particular, to the end that through the well ordering thereof, it may not fall to the ground, but stand firme to vs, and to our posteritic. It is not to be doubted, but that the Lords the *States* Generall, and the Prince his *Excellency*, wil take this so important a busines to heart, and not onely be inclineable to the request of the *Adventurers*, but add thereunto other more necessary points, such as they in their great Wisedomes shall find fit and necessarie.



**FINIS**



